PRICE 5 CENTS.

DAILY ESTABLISHED 1850. VOL. LIII ... NO. 32.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FFBRUARY 1, 1903.

HOLDING OUT FOR PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF THEIR CLAIMS.

Their Attitude Condemned by Venesuclans at Caracas as Unjust and Unreasonable.

STATEMENT BY A DIPLOMAT

NEITHER GERMANY, BRITAIN NOR ITALY WISH OPEN DISCUSSION.

Their Claims Are Said to Have Such Little Basis No Court Would Grant What They Demand.

BOWEN STILL HOPEFUL

NOT YET OFFICIALLY IMPORMED HIS PROPOSAL WAS REJECTED.

Representatives of the Allies Still Conferring with Home Governments-Von Sternberg at Work.

CARACAS, Jan. 31 .- All the newspapers of Caracas have published articles to the effect that the action of the allies in imtreatment in the settlement of their own claims is on a par with all their previous acts since the beginning of the present dif-

ficulty, namely, unjust and unreasonable. The correspondent of the Associated Press to-day asked the members of the diplomatic corps in Caracas for their opinion on this phase of the matter. Two declined to speak, but a third was willing to discuss the matter for publication, provided his name was not used. He said:

"The action of Great Britain, Germany and Italy in trying to impose favored treat- Hero of the Merrimac Incident and ment for their claims, and in demanding an immediate cash payment arises from the fact that they know their claims are not well founded. My colleague, Minister Haggard, of Great Britain, before his departure, presented claims to the Venezuelan the amount of only \$8,000. The remainder lutionists, as well as smuggling, and that station. these vessels have been rightfully seized wanted to force immediate payment.

"Germany, for the same reason, does not desire the Disconto-Geschellshaft loan scandal to become known to the financial world.

"The Italians have no industrial enterprises in Venezuela. Italians here are mostly agricultural laborers and peddlers; these have undoubtedly suffered, but they claim \$10 for the loss of a chicken and \$100 for the theft of a donkey. It can be seen | ance of Captain Hobson's resignation. why Italy does not care to have her claims discussed by a tribunal and prefers force to reason.

"No belief should be attached to the statement that France will abandon her rights in the matter of her own claims, which were obtained by anterior diplomatic treaties with Venezuela. I know upon good authority that France is not disposed to capitulate and I hope the United States, which also has claims against Venezuela, will not gratify the allies by accepting such

There was much excitement among the foreigners in Caracas when it was reported that the allies proposed special treatment to secure the payment of their claims. Americans, Frenchmen and Spaniards met and protested against the carrying out of such an idea and cable messages were ad- uary, 1894, till April, 1895, in the office of dressed to the governments of the United Naval Intelligence and Bureau of Con-States, France and Spain asking for protection of their several rights and that the claims of the petitioners be accorded treatment similar to that given to British, German and Italian claims.

Ran the Blockade to Aid Venezuela. PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela, Jan. 31 -Two Americans, James Cooper and Grovie Allen, have arrived in a sloop, after having forced the blockade. Cooper is a former Confederate major of cavalry, and Allen is a military engineer. They have come to serve with Venezuela against the allies in the event of hostilities. They left for Caracas to-day.

Germans Taking Soundings.

CARACAS, Jan. 31 .- News has reached here that a German warship, supposed to be the cruiser Falke, was seen this morning near the bar at Maracaibo. She was taking advantage of the fine weather and was actively engaged in making soundings. She had landed men in her small boats.

SLOW TO INFORM MR. BOWEN.

Answers of the Allies Held Back by

Their Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-It developed to-day that the answers of the powers to Minister Bowen's latest pro posal arrived here yesterday, but were not immediately presented to the minister. The answers were to the effect that the allies could not consent that the United States and the other claimant nations receive the same treatment as the blockading powers, and that they therefore reject in toto Mr. Bowen's final proposition. Knowing the consequences that were to follow the presentation of this answer the representatives of the allies took upon themselves the responsibility of withholding the notes of their governments and of again cabling, urging a retraction of their preferential de-The exchanges are still progress between the Italian, British and dence that the allies intend yielding. If they hold out their representatives must present the joint refusal and the Washing-

Baron Speck Von Sternberg, Germany's new envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, was at his desk bright and early to-day and spent two hours in conference with Count quadt, who as charge d'affaires has thus far conducted the Venezuelan negotiations or Germany. The German minister was placed in possession of the entire corrence which has passed between Mr. wen and the allied powers and was ad

ton negotiations will come to a standstill

their claims. This conference ended, the minister called by appointment at the State Department and presented his letters of credence to Secretary Hay and after-ward to the President. From the White House Baron Sternberg went to the British embassy, where he saw the ambassador, exhibited his credentials and immediately launched into an active discussion of the negotiations. Baron Sternberg in his calls at the State Department and the British embassy to-day found the outlook for a relief of the present deadlock exceedingly gloomy, and he has cabled as much to his

Meanwhile Mr. Bowen is biding his time. He is keeping Caracas informed as to the progress of events here and is counseling patience, hoping that the powers will yet yield. As a matter of fact he has as yet received no intimation from the powers that they are really desirous of settling the dispute at Washington, as the representations of the powers thus far have consist-ed of counter-propositions. Two days have now passed without any communications between Minister Bowen and the representatives of the allies. During a call of Mr. De Margerie on Secretary Hay the fact developed that the French charge has received specific instructions from his government to insist that France shall not be discriminated against in the settlement of the Venezuelan claims. Having the personal assurance of Mr. Bowen that the French claims shall not be discriminated against, Mr. Margerle refrains at present from action, but as soon as he shall be assured by Mr. Bowen that the allies refuse to permit such treatment to the French claims as he expects he will take steps to lodge a formal protest against the proposed discrimination and in so doing he expects to be joined by the representatives of the other claimant nations here.

It is learned to-night that Minister Bowen is taking a hopeful view of the situation. The adverse reply of the allies to his latest proposal had not been delivered to him up to a late hour. The fact that forty-eight hours have now elapsed since any communication from the allies has reached him gives rise to the belief that the powers are carefully considering his position. Baron Speck von Sternberg called on Mr. Bowen this afternoon and consulted with him for some time. As Mr. Bowen did not return the call, but has arranged to do so to-morrow afternoon the inference is that no reply will be presented to Mr. Bowen before that

Rush Orders at Gunworks.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 31.-Orders have been received at the United States armory to rush the shipment of 100,000 Krag posing upon Venezuela special preferential rifles to arsenals over the country. The original cause of the order was the passage (CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 2.)

PREFERRED RESIGNATION TO WORKING WITH WEAK EYES.

Many Kissing Episodes Decides to Quit the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- Capt. Richmond government on behalf of Great Britain to P. Hobson has tendered his resignation as a constructor in the navy. For some time of Great Britain's claims against Venezuela | Captain Hobson has sought to be retired, is not known. What this may be is prob- but the board which examined him prolematical. It must be remembered that nounced him fit for duty, and he was orschooners from the British island of Trini- dered recently to take charge of construcdad have been assisting the Matos revo- | tion work at Bremerton, Washington, naval

It is asserted that for some time Captain by Venezuela. Great Brita'n was sure be- Hobson has suffered from an affection of forekand that no tribunal would recognize | the eyes, which he and his friends have certain of her claims, and therefore she said incapacitated him for active duty. A was called up in the Senate by Senator Morgan it was passed over an objection by Senator Cockrell, who insisted that an examining board had pronounced him fit for duty. In a letter to the secretary of the navy Captain Hobson sets out the reasons for his resignation, the principal one being the bad condition of his eyes. It is said that Admiral Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will recommend the accept-

> Richmond Pearson Hobson was born at Greensboro, Ala., Aug. 17, 1870. He was graduated from the Southern University of that State, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in May, 1885, the youngest member of his class. He graduated at the head of his class at eighteen.

He entered the naval service on a cruise with the squadron of evolution on the flagship Chicago, Admiral Walker, in the Mediterranean. In 1890 he was ordered to a special course abroad, and spent one year at the Ecole Superieure Du Mines and two years at the Ecole d'Application Du Genie Maritime, Paris. He received a diploma for distinction at the latter institution in naval construction and on en-

cember, 1893. He was made assistant naval constructor July 1, 1891, and was on duty at the Navy Department from Jan- the statement that the operators denied all struction and Repairs. Among the works published by him then was a "Report on the Disappearing Gun Afloat.

He returned to the United States in De-

He was at the navy yard, New York, from April to June, 1895, and from October, 1895, to October, 1896, as assistant to the naval constructor at the yard. He was assigned to Admiral Bunce's squadron in December, 1896, and during that year was ordered to Newport News to do work in connection with the battleships there under construction. He went with the fleet to Santiago at the

outbreak of the Spanish war, and in June sunk the collier Merrimac in the channel leading to Santiago, with the aid of seven seamen. He was a prisoner but a few days, when he was exchanged on order of Admiral Cervera. Afterward he served in the Philippines, and since his return to this country he has been on the lecture platform most of the time.

SULTAN OF MACIU DEAD.

Filipino Who Fought the Americans a Victim of Cholera.

MANILA, Jan. 31.-The Sultan of Maciu is dead of cholera. He resisted the entry of the American troops inta Lanao and was defeated at Maciu.

Governor Taft has pardoned Isabel de los Reys, the Filipino labor leader convicted under the Spanish law forbidding citizens to enhance the price of labor, of conspiracies and of threats of violence. The Governor took the ground that the law is un-

The Philippine government has extended the time for the payment of the land tax and has remitted the penalties for failure to pay in seven impoverished provinces.

"ELIJAH II'S" CRUSADE.

Dowie to Take His Restoration Host of 3,000 to New York.

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 31 .- John Alexander Dowie, who calls himself "Elijah II." announced to-day to his followers that he next month take his restoration host, 3,000 strong, to New York, where he has engaged Carnegie Hall and Madison-German embassies, but there is no evi- square Garden for three months. He said that 1,800 street meetings would be held daily. Over five thousand of his followers volunteered to go on the mission.

DEATH INSTEAD OF MARRIAGE

Suicide of a Man Shortly Before the

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 31.-William Winters, formerly county auditor, who was to have been married to-night, shot and killed himself shortly before the hour set for the wedding. It is said that Winters's fiancee rised by the count of the serious hitch broke her betrothal because she learned which has occurred as a result of the last that Winters had been drinking. Winters's of the triple alliance for body was found near a table on which were preferential treatment in the settlement of the wedding presents sent by friends.

SOME EVENTS OF THE WEEK.



OPERATORS REFUSE TO CONCEDE ANY OF THE DEMANDS.

of Representatives, and recently when it Wage Scale Agreed Upon at the Conference a Year Ago.

WILL NOT GIVE UP

ROBBINS AND PRESIDENT

MITCHELL HAVE A TILT.

S. Bogle Talks of Conditions in the Indiana Field-Results of the Day's Conference.

The conference of the miners and coalmine operators of the central competitive field continued throughout yesterday. The joint scale committee selected at Friday morning's meeting to consider the demands of the miners and the replies of the operators reported back to the conference with of the demands and refused to concede either the demand for increased wages, th 7-cent differential between pick and machine-mined coal or to establish the runof-the-mine basis of measurement. The committee reported that the operators were willing to reaffirm the wage scale agreed upon at the conference held a year ago and that the miners had unanimously voted to insist upon the demands decided upon

in the recent convention. When the committee's report was discussed several interesting statements were made by the operators and replied to by the miners' representatives. F. L. Robbins, of Pittsburg, one of the ablest of the debaters among the mine owners, took the floor immediately after the report was submitted and spoke of conditions in his field. He said the run-of-mine basis was not in effect in Ohio and western Pennsylvania. In his argument against the differential and also against the run-of-mine proposition he quoted from President Mitchell's testimony before the arbitration commis sion to show that the bituminous miners were already much better paid than the workers in the anthracite field. He said that Mitchell had testified that the softcoal miners were paid fully 40 per cent. more in wages than the anthracite men

THE SAME PRIVILEGES. Robbins demanded for the bituminous mine owners the same privileges as those held by the anthracite men. He said that in the anthracite field longer hours of employment were possible and that in West Virginia the owners of mines were able to operate without the consent of the unions as the miners were not organized. He said it was unfair that the mine owners of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and western Pennsylvania should be compelled to raise wages and submit to demands that will embarrass them when it comes to marketing their coal in competition with the products of other

Robbins also talked of the difficulties now incountered by the operators because of the recent strike. He said the anthracite strike while it had raised the price of coal in the Central States had not benefited the owners of soft coal mines. The coal had been sold at about the same price on contracts and oftentimes Mr. Robbins said the operators had been forced to deliver coal on contracts at a loss of from 85 cents to \$1 a ton. This assertion provoked much laughter among the miners.
President Mitchell followed Robbins with

an answer relating to his testimony before the commission at Philadelphia. He said it was true that he had declared the bituminous miners to be better paid than the anthracite workmen, but that the statement was qualified in subsequent statements. He then quoted from his testimony and introduced statistics and other information to show the difference in conditions and the necessity for greater pay for the work performed in the central con petitive

VICE PRESIDENT HEARD. Vice President Lewis, of the Mine Workers, also talked earnestly for the increase

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S JOURNAL. Part One-Twelve Pages.

1-Latest Phases of the Venezuelan Situation; Miners and Operators Sparring; Fitzgerald's Land Lottery Scheme Killed: Important Measures Before the

Legislature. 2-J. P. Morgan Generous; The Fire Rec-

3-Suit Against a Merger and Other Railway News. 4-Proceedings of Congress and Washing-

ton News in General; Torpedo Boat Destroyer Sunk and Fifteen Lives Lost. 5-Indiana Accidents and Other Happening Throughout the State; Basketball. | FISH HATCHERY BILL PASSED 6-Sporting News.

7-Tablet in Memory of the Founder of Modern Life Insurance; The Famous "Blind Tom."

8-Capacity of Reporters. 9-Real-Estate and Court News; Classified

10-Live Stock and Local and General Produce Markets. 11-Gossip of Wall street; Financial Mar-12-Mr. Fortune's Argument Before the

Grade-Crossing Commission: Programme of the Coming Lincoln League Banquet Part Two-Twelve Pages.

1-School of Charity; Training of Acrobats; At the Kaiser's Farm.

2-Literary News and Gleanings. 3-When Hedin Was Hid.

4-Editorial Page. 6-Personal and Society News.

7-Duke's Tobacco Trust. 8-Music and Drama.

10-Illustrated Fashions; George Ade's

Fable. 11-Original Story, "Jessica's Caprice;"

Sphinx Lore.

12-Contrasts in Religion; Questions and Answers.

He said that admitting that the mine oper ators have not made all of the money which has been made out of the increase in the price of coal, they had in prospect profits which would easily provide for the increase demanded. He said the price of coal would be high for two years at the least and he introduced statistics compiled

by experts on coal consumption to show this to be true. W. S. Bogle, one of the Indiana operators talked on the situation. He produced figures showing that since bituminous coal miners had received vances in pay of more than 70 per cent He also furnished much information relative to the consumption of coal and the markets available to the coal mine industry of the central competitive field. Mr. Bogle stated that the West was 6,000,000 tons of anthracite coal short and in addition had been forced to supply an equally great deficit in the Eastern supply. The anthracite coal generaly shipped West for storing purposes was all moved East, Mr Bogle said, and the bituminous coal supplied in its stead, was contracted for as the consumers who use the greatest part of the coal, the railroads and manufacturers. consume so much coal steadily that they purchase altogether at contract prices which always are much lower than those possible to be obtained on the open market. H. L. Chapman, an Ohio operator, talked in much the same strain, and his argument was not concluded until long after noon The discussion of the amount and quality of the competition between bituminous and

anthracite coal took up much of the time UNPLEASANT EPISODE. A. J. Moorehead, of Illinois, in a short talk to the conference during the afternoon opened up an unpleasant episode in the his tory of the Illinois Miners' Association. He recalled differences that had existed for some time over the run-of-mine basis and also the flat rate differential. He said that an agreement seemed probable at one time when three representatives from th miners and three from the operators were formed into an arbitration commission they to choose a seventh and deciding vote in a disinterested person, and the commis sion to decide the question. He said it was impossible to arrive at an agreement over the seventh man and the hope for a settlement was abandoned. During his talk he alluded to several as sertions that had been made some time ago regarding the unlikelihood of an am-icable adjustment, by a miner prominent admiral objects to loaning them is not of

in the organization. When he had cor

cluded his talk W. D. Ryan, of the Illi

ois miners, arose and asked Chairman

Treaer to ask that Mr. Moorehead furnish

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8, COL. 4.)

SAND DOLLAR PRIZES.

P. H. Fitzgerald's Oklahoma Lottery Scheme Knocked Out by the Postoffice Department Officials.

SENATE HAS APPROPRIATED \$25,000 FOR INDIANA'S BENEFIT.

Increase of Culver's Navy Opposed by Rear Admiral Bowles-No Report

on Army Post Site.

Staff Correspondence of the Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The lot-drawing enterprise which P. H. Fitzgerald, of Indianapolis, was to have conducted on Feb. 14 will not materialize. The Postoffice Department to-day decided Mr. Fitzgerald is conducting a lottery, not one of the vicious sort, but a lottery just the same, and he must abandon his present scheme to dispose of 500 lots in the neighborhood of Oklahoma City. He must also refund about \$30,000 which people have paid in on these tickets. Mr. Fitzgerald and his son, an Indianapolis attorney, arrived here to-day and appeared before the attorneys for the Postoffice Department to answer to the charge of maintaining a lottery enterprise. As explained to the department, Mr. Fitzgerald some time ago purchased a tract of land near Oklahoma City, comprising 500 lots. It was his plan to sell these lots at \$100 apiece on Feb. 14. Those who had purchased a lot were to draw for choice. Mr. Fitzgerald pointed out to the department that the holder of a ticket had a chance to draw a lot valued all the way from \$100 to \$2,500, according to location, etc. Besides, there were \$1,000 prizes to be given to those who drew certain lots. Mr. Fitzgerald insisted that no one could lose, because none of the lots was worth less than \$100. The department officials admitted that this was perhaps true, but the fact that some stood a chance of winning a better lot than others made it a lottery. For example, one man might draw a \$100 lot, and another might get one worth \$2,500. In its estimate of lottery cases the department considers would be taking a "chance.

three factors. One is "consideration," another is "prize" and a third is "chance." Each of these were pointed out to figure in his case. The \$100 paid for a lot in the first place was "consideration," the \$1,000 to be paid to the holder of a certain lot would be "prize," and the owners of tickets when they gathered to draw for locations Mr. Fitzgerald expressed a desire to do whatever the department thought best in the matter, and was directed to quit business and pay back the money to those who

have already purchased. He stated he had

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sold about 300 lots at \$100 each.

It is understood Admiral Bowles, of the Navy Department, is objecting to the proposition to permit Culver Military School, Maxinkuckee, the use of more boats. Representative Brick, who introduced a bill last session which gives the department permission to loan these boats to certain institutions if they can be spared, called at the Navy Department a lew days ago to see about getting more boats for Culver. The secretary of the navy was absent, and Admiral Bowles was away. Information gleaned from the admiral's clerk indicated the admiral is opposed to the idea. Mr. Brick is not disouraged, however, and hopes to have a talk with Secretary Moody about the matter. In the meantime Senator Fairbanks. who looked after the bill in the Senate, and who takes an interest in the academy, will write a letter to the secretary, urging that the institution be allowed more boats if the department has them. Just why the

Senator Beveridge's bill providing an appropriation of \$25,000 for a fish hatchery the name of the officials alluded to. Chair-man Traer declined to do so, saying that it was without his jurisdiction and was enin Indiana passed the Senate to-day unani-

At the War Department this afternoon it was announced that the report of the Chicago board on the Indianapolis military site had not arrived. The fact that a message was received from the board a few days ago saying the report would be mailed yesterday led to the prediction that it would arrive to-day. Representative Overstreet saw General Corbin about midday and arranged to go to the department again on Monday morning. It is expected the report will certainly be in by that time.

suggested as a suitable place.

The wife of Representative Robinson, of Indiana, will go to Annapolis next week to attend the graduating exercises. Her nephew, James D. Wilson, will be one of the graduates. The young man holds the college record for the broad jump and enjoys the distinction of having been commended by Prince Henry. His broad jump record is twenty feet and seven inches. When Prince Henry visited the academy HE SAYS THE LIQUOR INTERESTS Wilson and another boy were selected to give a wrestling exhibition. With difficulty Wilson's opponent downed him, much to the disappointment of the prince, who wanted to see the Indiana boy win. After-ward the prince took the boy's hand and said: "I am sorry he beat you, but you did Evansville Representative Presents XXX

Zeno I. Moore has been appointed rural letter carrier out of Paoli, to begin service Feb. 16. Joseph B. Moore is appointed sub-

XXX C. A. Carlisle, of South Bend, is a guest at the Arlington Hotel.

dianapolis, are registered at the Willard Hotel to-night. Mr. Hanna returned to Washington in the interest of monetary legislation, and will be here for several XXX

Representative Griffith, of Indiana, was at the White House to-day and presented Messrs. Henry and Gaither, New Albany men, who are in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheerin and daugher, of Indianapolis, were introduced to President Roosevelt to-day by Mr. Landis,

Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, of Richmond, is Washington visitor and was at the Cap-

UNHEEDED

PICKANINNY, NEEDS SPANKING.

Declines to Redress Wrongs of Americans at Request of Their Government-One Case to Be Arbitrated.

government has informed United States request made in the name of the American of the government, it should seek redress | effective than money. AND NO GIVING AWAY OF ONE THOU- before a tribunal of the Dominican re-

ment and not through the courts. Domingo say that Powell had demanded the withdrawal of the Dominican decree mand it should pay the Clyde line the money due and recognize certain other Powell insisted upon a reply from the when the proper step to that end will be a Dominican government to his previous demand for the immediate payment of the

\$250,000 claimed to be due to the Clyde line. Will Arbitrate Another Case.

disputed claims of the San Domingo Improvement Company of New York be referred to international arbitration and that the Dominican government pay the improvement company the sum of \$4,500,000 for all its rights and franchises. The proposal of arbitration recently was presented to the Dominican government by Minister Powell and accepted by it. The arbitrators, of whom there are to be three, will meet in

Washirgton. ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

ontractor Called to His Door at

Night and Shot in the Breast. PITTSBURG, Jan. 31 -C. B. Allison, a well-known electric contractor of this city was called to the front door of his home in Sheraden, a suburb, at 1:45 o'clock this morning and shot down by an unknown person. The builet entered Mr. Allison's left side near the heart, and it was feared the wound would prove fatal, but after an examination this morning the physicians stated that Mr. Allison was not fatally hurt. The bullet entered the left breast and without piercing the lung, odged in the right shoulder. There is not the slighest clew. Mr. Allison is forty-eight years of age and is manager of the Sher-

aden Electric Company Mr. Allison was awakened shortly before o'clock by loud ringing at the front door. Securing his revolver he descended and opened the door. No one was there and he stepped out on the porch and was peeping into the darkness when a shot was fired from the side of the house and Mr. Allison was struck by a bullet. He quickly raised nimself by the porch railing, however, and fired three shots after the would-be assas-Mrs. Allison rushed down and found her husband half kneeling and half hanging on the porch. She dragged him inside and a physician was quickly summoned. No reason is known for the attempt on Allison's life and the identity of the man who fired the shot is a mystery. It is said that an infernal machine was sent to Mr. Allison last Thursday, but it failed to work when the box was opened. This morning it was said that the shooting is the result of political trouble which Mr. Allison has had in the borough. Another reason given for the shooting is that by some it is thought that Mr. Allison is connected with the Anti-saloon League, as the box containing the revolver was directed to "C. B. Allison, secretary of the Anti-saloon League, Sheraden." It was denied that Mr. Allison is in any way connected with the league.

SOLD FOR \$706,019.

Art Collection of the Late Henry Marquand Disposed Of.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 .- The sale of the art collection of the late Henry G. Marquand, which has been in progress for over a week, closed to-night with a total of \$706.019, of which \$234,564 was realized today. The distribution of the famous collection has been attended by art connoisseurs from Europe as well as from every part of America. The most of the treasures will remain in the United States. To-day's sale consisted chiefly of ancient Persian and Turkish rugs. The highest price realized was \$38,000 for a "royal Persian rug of the fifteenth or earlier sixteenth century," a gift from a Persian Emperor to an Emperor of the Turks. Other prices for rugs were \$21,160, three at \$15,000, \$14,100, \$7,-000, \$4,600, \$4,000 and lower prices. The piano which was designed for Marquand by Sir n Indiana passed the Senate to-day unani- Alma Tadema, R. A., with a painted panel beginning his fight in anticipation of the nously. The bill had the indorsement of by Sir Edward J. Poynter, P. R. A., and bill's coming before the Senate. Fish Commissioner Bovers. The bill does which is said to have cost \$50,000, was in Hamilton and Tipton counties if I per-

located. Lake Winona, however, has been

CONSERVATIVE LEGISLATORS THINK WELL OF HIS BILL.

Measure to Repeal Blanket Remonstrance Provision of Nicholson Law Favored by Many.

ILL LEAD FIGHT

MUST NOT GAIN GROUND.

Arguments to Show Why His Measure Should Go Through.

SUNDAY BASEBALL FAVORED

Hugh H. Hanna, wife and maid, of In- BURNS AND DAUSMAN THINK IT ALL RIGHT FOR INDIANAPOLIS.

Important Bills Pending in the Gen-

eral Assembly-Bell's Sugges-

tion-Legislative News.

Interest in legislative affairs for the next two weeks will undoubtedly center in the disposition made of the brewers' bill repealing the blanket remonstrance provision of the Nicholson law. The bill, which was introduced in the House by Representative Luhring, of Evansville, is now in the hands of the committee on public morals, of which Representative Stechhan, of Indianapolis, is chairman. It is understood that the committee will recommend the bill for SANTO DOMINGO, A WEST INDIAN passage to-morrow or Tuesday. Not all the members of the committee favor the bill, but it is not believed that a minority report

will be submitted. The bill is backed by the most formidable lobby that has so far appeared during the session, one with men of ability and energy to direct it and one with practically an unlimited amount of money at its disposal. On the other hand the temperance forces, including the representatives of the SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 31 .- The Dominican | Prohibition party and the Anti-saloon League, are rallying to fight the measure, Minister Powell that it cannot agree to his and while they are not so abundantly possessed of the "sinews of war," they are led government, in the matter of the claims of | by capable, intelligent men, not unversed the Clyde line of steamers, and that it in political lore, and they are backed by a this company feels aggrieved at the action | great moral principle that has proved more

The opposition to the measure is countpublic and not appeal to the United States. | ing largely on defeating it in the House, To this communication Powell made a but if it passes that body they will constrongly-worded reply in which he in- | tinue the contest with redoubled energy in formed the Dominican government that the Senate. Representative Williams, of the United States would insist upon New Castle, is regarded as the leader of the redress for its citizens and that the pend- | temperance forces in the House, and he ing cases must be settled by the govern- said last night that the opposition believed it already commanded enough votes to kill Previous dispatches received from San | the bill when the proper time comes. He indicated that he hoped to avoid an exdischarging the port dues and that if the | tended discussion of the bill on the floor. government failed to comply with his de- and this is taken to justify the inference that the fight will be begun the moment rights claimed by the company. On Jan. 28 | the bill is handed down on second reading,

> motion to amend by striking out the enacting clause.

UNDER THIS YEAR'S RULES. A favorable report from the committee SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 31.-United States | under this year's rules insures that the bill Minister Powell and a representative of the | will be printed and advanced to second Dominican government to-day signed a reading without a discussion. If there is protocol providing that the matter of the also an unfavorable minority report the question of concurring in the minority recommendation will arise when the bill

comes up on second reading.

plame them for that.

Representative Luhring, in giving his reasons for introducing and supporting the bill, gave voice to sentiments that are entertained by many of the conservative members of both branches and that indicate that the bill will have a large following from men who ordinarily would be expected to favor temperance legislation.

"I believe the bill is right," said Mr. Luhring, "and that the brewers and liquor interests are asking no more than common justice demands they should be given. The original Nicholson bill and its warmest advocates never contemplated the blanket remonstrance. There was a loophole in the construction of the bill, afterwards was discovered by the temperance people, that admitted of an interpretation of that character and of course they were ready and anxious to take advantage of it. I don't

"The remonstrance provision was incorporated in that bill, as I understand it, as concession to the argument that some means should be provided to prevent unfit persons from obtaining liquor licenses. That was all right, but when the Supreme Court upheld the contention that a voter in signing one remonstrance could give a power of attorney that could be used against every succeeding applicant it became possible for the remonstrators not only to keep the unfit person from securing a license, but to shut out the next applicant, who might in every respect be wholly fit and respon-sible to become a liquor dealer. There's where the injustice of the blanket remon-

strance provision comes in "Again, John Smith applies for a license to open a saloon in a certain ward or township. The temperance people go to work and get up a remonstrance that shuts him out. It required hard work on their part to get it. John Jones comes along and applies for a license in the same ward or township and he is barred by the remonstrance that defeated Smith, and with practically no effort on the part of the temperance people. Does Jones get an equal chance with Smith in the matter of obtaining a license? That is another injustice of the law the brewers ask repealed

SHOE ON OTHER FOOT. "Still again, suppose that the shoe were on the other foot. Suppose that the Nicholson law had contained the provision that the applicant for a liquor license must first secure a petition signed by a majority or two-thirds of the voters of his ward or township. Suppose that a year after the law went into effect some one advanced the argument that the voters could grant a power of attorney in signing such petitions and thus establish the blanket petition instead of the blanket remonstrance. What would have been the result? The cry that would have gone up from the temperance people would have echoed into eter-They would have raised the argument that such a law was unconstitutional, that such a construction was never contemplated by the framers of the original bill and that the law should not be so inal bill and that the law sho construed. That, in my mind, is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the bill I have introduced. It depends altogether on whose ox is gored as to the source of the howl that is raised. If the bill reaches the Senate, and if it is defeated in the House it will probably be introduced in a slightly modified form in the upper branch. Senator Lindley, of Hamilton county, will lead the forces the opposition. The senator is unqualifiedly against the bill, and he is already